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PRICES AND PRODUCTION.

The price of wheat is low, the prices of corn, oats, potatoes, apples are low, with a downward tendency. The price of cotton is up, with an upward tendency.

There is scarcely a year that does not present object lessons like these, for there is scarcely a year that there isn't a shortage in some of the crops with corresponding decrease in the prices if the shortage be sufficient to reduce the supply below the demand for consumption.

And yet there are people who never learn anything from these object lessons. Some of these contend that low prices have nothing to do with production, and that there is no such thing as overproduction.

These confound the possible demand and the needs of the world with the actual demand and the capacities of the world to buy. If the former alone were considered there never was and never will be overproduction of anything that mortals eat or wear, for the human family as a whole has never been half fed nor half clothed.

If the latter be considered there is often overproduction, and scarcely a year that there is not overproduction in something, especially in a country like ours where so many are employed in producing, aided as they are by labor-saving machinery which indefinitely increases their capacity for production.

The denier of overproduction contends that low prices are the result of too little money in circulation, while the opponents of this theory contend that it is not the deficiency of the money to buy, but the surplus of the things to sell that puts prices down.

Both are right and both are wrong. They are right when they keep within certain limits, and when they get beyond these they are wrong. Theories do not hold good in the presence of facts which show against them, and there is no man with sense enough to go in out of the rain who does not know that prices are governed by the demand, and the demand by the capacity to buy.

The world uses twice as much cotton, twice as much wool, twice as many shoes, etc., as it did half a century ago. Why? Not because cotton goods, woollen goods and leather covering for the feet are more necessary now than they were half a century ago, but because the invention of machinery has made it possible to produce these things at a cost which bears no comparison with the cost of half a century ago, thus enabling a greater number of people to buy them, thus greatly increasing the demand.

If prices had remained the same, and the capacity to buy had increased in proportion to the reduction in cost, the demand would have increased as much, perhaps, as it has in consequence of the reduced cost, which is simply another way of increasing the capacity to buy. In other words, there is as much relation between prices and the volume of money in circulation—not in the vaults, but in actual circulation—as there is between the volume of production and prices, and even more.

The man who receives a large income spends money more freely, even in proportion to his income, than the man whose income is small, because he earns his money easily, he does not set the same value on it, and does not look forward to the day when he may be compelled to put a higher value upon it. The mechanic who earns three or four dollars a day spends money more freely than the laborer who can earn only a dollar a day and can indulge in comforts that a dollar a day wouldn't touch.

The farmer who gets a dollar a bushel for his wheat will spend more money than if he got but fifty cents, not simply because he gets more for his wheat, but because getting more he sets less value upon it and parts with it more freely; and so will the planter who gets ten cents a pound for his cotton spend more money with the merchant and others than when he gets seven cents for his cotton. Thus, when money becomes abundant people become more liberal to themselves and with others, prices go up even when production increases, and every one is benefited.

The way to keep production down is to keep the capacity to consume up, for as the capacity to consume increases with the capacity to buy, there will be proportionately less surplus, and if the capacity to buy were increased the world over, there would be no danger at all of overproduction, for taking of the world as a whole, the number of producers is small compared with the number of consumers.

The greater the volume of money, the less it is valued; the less it is valued the less it is hoarded, and the less it is hoarded, the more it performs the functions of money. The coin hid away in a vault or in a stocking is to all intents and purposes nothing but a piece of metal, which performs no more service than a piece of junk, and is really no part of the currency at all, although it is counted in the financial statistics.

This country is the wisest financier of its people to use money and having estimated that provides them with a volume of currency commensurate with that capacity, and a currency so constructed that it will not be absorbed by other nations, but will remain with France is the only nation on the earth that does this, and France, in consequence the most prosperous, and self dependent nation on the earth. The United States ought to be and would be if the financiers who shape our financial policy had half the foresight and sagacity shown by the men who shaped the financial policies of France. What we need is more money, not less money. There is every danger of having too little—we have too little now—no danger of having too much. When we approach that danger line the good sense of the American people will call a halt.

The prospective low price of corn the coming winter in the Western States where fuel is scarce and high is leading to the discussion of burning it instead of coal, as has been done in other years when the surplus of corn was large. In some portions of the West, where there is little timber the people depend upon coal imported from other States. In Kansas, for instance, this coal costs from \$6 to \$9 a ton. When corn is worth \$5 or 30 cents a bushel at Chicago, the farm price would be about 12 or 14 cents. Corn is bulky and at a low price will not bear shipping far. It is estimated that corn pound for pound with coal will give out more heat than coal and that a ton of corn at 14 cents a bushel would cost only \$4 as compared with from \$6 to \$9 for coal, in addition to which the farmer has his corn already on the spot while he would be at the labor and expense of hauling his coal from the railroad stations. It looks like doing the wrong thing to burn corn, but if it takes two tons of corn to buy one ton of coal and one ton of corn is equal in heat-giving properties to one ton of coal, and in other respects superior, as a matter of business the thrifty farmer would burn corn. It is said that a prominent operator on the Chicago Board of Trade has offered to supply one of the elevated roads in that city with corn for fuel for its engines, and to forfeit \$10,000 if he can't furnish it for less than its supply of coal costs.

Some people may think there is not much in a name, but the young duke of Marlborough found that there was an American girl and about \$12,000,000 in it for him. It is said that it costs Spain \$50,000 a month to supply her army in Cuba with quinine. An army that has to be fed on quinine can't be counted on to do very vigorous fighting.

They have an Anti-Foreign League, a sort of A. P. A., in Japan, which wants to assassinate Prime Minister Ito because he is friendly to foreigners. As an illustration of the improvement in the iron industry, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company sold in August 107,923 tons, against 36,700 tons for August, 1894.

English papers are suggesting plans for reforming the House of Lords. The way to reform the House of Lords is to pull it to pieces and build it over again on the elective plan. Russia has just put an order with the Baldwin Works, in Philadelphia, for forty locomotives. The American locomotive is bowling to the front.

A Japanese syndicate proposes to put on a line of steamers between Japan and some port on the North Pacific. Seattle is making a strong bid for it. James Foley, of Wheatland, N. Y., has swallowed a frog. At the last accounts between the doctors and its surroundings the frog was having a rough time.

Some time ago a Birmingham, Ala., firm, bidding against the world, secured a contract for iron piping for sewers in the city of Tokio, Japan, and it has just been announced that a firm in Bessemer, Ala., has secured the contract for piping for the city of Honolulu, which will require something over 20,000 tons. The presumption is that this was in competition with the world, too, as it is not likely that so large a contract would have been given out without inviting bids from many manufacturers. Recently a Birmingham firm made a contract with the Carnegie Company at Pittsburgh for the delivery of a large amount of pig-iron for steel making purposes, the first Southern iron sold in the North for that purpose. These are but a few instances that might be mentioned going to show that Southern iron manufacturers are successfully competing with rivals at home and abroad, and are making such progress as promises a bright future for the iron industry of this section, which is as yet but in its infancy.

South Carolina has enjoyed the distinction of being the one State without a divorce case on its records, and it seems determined to maintain that enviable distinction, as shown by the large vote in the convention against recognizing divorce for any cause. With a significant emphasis it sat down on the proposition to indirectly encourage divorce by refusing to recognize the divorce laws of other States, which applies, we suppose, to divorces secured in other States by citizens of South Carolina. This is intended to prevent people who may be dissatisfied with their marital relations from going to and temporarily sojourning in other States and Territories where divorces are granted with "secrecy and dispatch," and then returning free to form other alliances. South Carolina has recently done things that do not add much to her prestige or fame, but in this she has done honor to herself and set an example that might be at least partially followed by those States where the effort seems to have been to make divorces easy instead of difficult.

The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Pawnee, Oklahoma, suspended the other day, with liabilities of \$50,000 and cash left \$25. At last accounts a mob of depositors was hot on the track of the fugitive cashier with the intention of suspending him if they caught him.

Hon. John C. New, who seems to be the spokesman for ex-President Harrison, denies that he has turned his Presidential assets over to McKinley. He remarks that as Mr. Harrison is not a candidate he has nothing to assign. They might dispose of a good deal of election formality in Mexico if they would elect President Diaz to an indefinite term, during life or good behavior, or something of that sort. He is now running for the fifth time without opposition.

The Ethelwynn was a winner. She won the third out of the five races with Spruce the IV, English, second, last Saturday. It was nip and tuck between them, two and two, until the Ethelwynn walked away from Spruce in the fifth.

Notwithstanding the alleged timidity of English money lenders to invest in American securities on account of the agitation of the silver question, London and New York bankers the other day took \$15,000,000 worth of Erie Railroad bonds.

France may well give a State funeral to the dead Pasteur. A man like Pasteur belongs to the world, and when he goes it is the world's loss. When such men die they seldom leave anyone to fill their place.

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LABOR FROM RALEIGH. Labor Commissioners' Report—Batesfield's Counsel—Caption Issued for Clerk Brown—Supreme Court—Town and See—The University—Governor Carr—Frischard and the Battle Combination. [Special Star Telegrams.] RALEIGH, Oct. 1.—Two clerks are kept busy on the Labor Commissioner's report, which will contain a complete report of the State's progress in manufacturing. The number of cotton mills is even two hundred. Allamance county leads in the number of mills and spindles.

Superior Court adjourned to-day. Satterfield returned home. He has secured a galaxy of leading Republican and Populist lawyers as counsel. He says he can clear himself without counsel. Brown has not appeared, and a capias has been issued for him. The Supreme Court took up the calendar of the First District to-day. Both frost and ice were observed here this morning.

The electric light plant at the University was turned on last night. All the buildings and campus were lighted up. Governor Carr leaves for the eastern part of the State to-morrow. Frischard was closeted with Jim Young, negro editor of the Gazette, two hours while he yesterday. It is said they decided to fight the Settle combination to the bitter end. Both are strong Fusionists.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. Persons Who Sell Them Must Pay a Tax of \$250. The following is a copy of a circular letter sent to all sheriffs in North Carolina from the State Treasury Department, viz: RALEIGH, Sept. 30. Dear Sir:—Sec. 25 Revenue Act, provides that every person; company or manufacturer, who sells pianos or organs in North Carolina, shall pay a tax of \$250.00, in full, on each order, or directly to the customer. Those who exchange for organs or pianos, and trade in them, are clearly liable for the tax.

You are not a law-maker, but it is your duty to execute the laws that are made, and if they appear to be hard and burdensome, that does not excuse you from executing them. It is your duty to see that all pay the tax that the law imposes. Any one carrying on business in your county who has not complied with this law, should be proceeded against as the law demands. Respectfully, &c. W. L. WORTH, State Treasurer.

THE GRAND JURY For the September Term of the Superior Court Meets Final Report and Recommendation. The grand jury, having completed all business before it, submitted the following report, and was discharged. The report is as follows: To His Honor Judge L. L. Green, Judge Superior Court, September Term, 1895. We, the grand jury, for the September term, carrying on business in your county, have found seventy-five true bills and nine not true, and have made nine presentments. We have a report from the road supervisors of Harnett township in that the other townships failed to report. We visited the jail and found it in a cleanly condition, but the yard needs a lot of trash, and needs removed and generally cleaned up. Complaint was made to us of disorderly conduct on Fourth, between Church and Castle. We have had a grand jury proof against special parties, but recommend that the city be required to keep special officers there at night time and on Sundays. Fifty-one applicants for law license before the Supreme Court passed successfully. Frederick Harper, of Wilmington, was among the number. The University class presented to Judge Sheppard a gold cane. S. A. L. Depot at Hamlet. The Seaboard Air Line has just completed a commodious depot at Hamlet, with waiting rooms, ticket office, etc., and a dining room to be under the management of Gresham & Jamison, who have so successfully managed the Monroe eating house. Passengers on trains Nos. 44 and 88 will now get breakfast and supper at that point instead of at Monroe.

Spot cotton closed easy in New York on a basis of 9c for middling; quiet in Wilmington at 8 1/2c. Quotations here same day last year 5 1/2c, a difference of three cents per pound, which on a crop of 400,000 bales in North Carolina makes a difference of three million dollars in favor of the planter. Net receipts at all United States ports yesterday, 98,428 bales; same day last year 94,593 bales. Light frost is reported from Raleigh, Charlotte, in this State; Philadelphia and St. Louis, and killing frosts from the Ohio valley. Light frost is also reported from Cheraw, S. C., of this cotton district, and from Aberdeen, Ala. While it was cold enough Tuesday night for frost in most of the districts of the cotton belt, yet none other than that noted above was reported. No rain was reported yesterday morning from the cotton belt.

NEW YORK THUCK MARKET. Full and Reliable Reports of Markets For Southern Fruits and Vegetables. By Telegram to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Fine peaches in pretty fair demand, offerings largely of under qualities and freely offered. Sweet potatoes firmer. Peaches—carries, \$1.00 to \$1.05; do, \$1.00 to \$1.05; do, \$1.00 to \$1.05. Potatoes—sweet, \$1.75 to \$2.00. It May Do as Much for You. Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles, and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c per large bottle. At R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

SUPERIOR COURT. Original Docket Closed and Cases on the Civil Docket Taken Up. The Superior Court reassembled yesterday at 9 o'clock and wound up the criminal docket by noon. Among the cases disposed of were the following: Ben Brown and Charles Daniel, assault and battery with a deadly weapon. Not guilty as to Brown. Daniel sentenced to two months in county workhouse. R. B. Joyner, indecent exposure of person. Sentenced to three months in county workhouse; county commissioners to hire him out to pay costs. Daniel L. Russell, assault with a deadly weapon. Defendant submitted and paid costs. Capt. Littleton, assault and battery with a deadly weapon. Capias issued. George Statten, embezzlement. Capias issued. Sam Pope, willful injury to personal property. Capias issued. Peter Bryant and Fred Hill, scavengers without license. Not guilty. When the Court first convened there were 128 cases on the criminal docket. About 100 were tried, six continued three dismissed, and four not prosequed. Fifteen of those convicted were sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary and twenty-five to the county workhouse. Judgment was suspended on payment of costs in many trivial cases.

THE CIVIL DOCKET. At the afternoon session the civil docket was taken up. The following cases were continued: John William Jones vs. Mamie Jones. T. B. Barnett vs. W. N. & N. R. Co. Kate T. Morecock vs. Hester J. Craig. Case of F. Pittman vs. Frances Brown. Referred. The case of Mary Williams, et al., vs. Leo Haid, suit to recover property valued at \$10,000, conveyed to the Roman Catholic Church by the late Laurens Brown, was taken up, and a jury empaneled, when court took recess until 9 o'clock this morning. Counsel in the case are: For plaintiff, Thos. W. Strange, Geo. Routledge, for defendant, M. Bellamy & Son, H. G. Connor.

BURNED TO DEATH. Two Drunken Men Cremated in a Small House Near Fayetteville. [Special Star Telegrams.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., October 1.—At the whiskey distillery of Tom Kosser, twelve miles north of this city, a small house was consumed by fire this morning at three o'clock. In the house were George Knight, of the neighborhood, James Sloan, of Jonesboro, both of whom were drunk, and were cremated. They were white men and of good families. The fire is supposed to have been caused by their carelessness.

AT WELDON, N. C. No Rain For Weeks—Little Sickness—A Colored Tramp Injured. [Star Correspondence.] WELDON, N. C., October 1.—A colored tramp attempted to board a freight train on the A. C. Line at Belfield last night and fell and was badly mangled. He was brought to this city by the company, and the very best medical attention is being given him. This is a very commendable act upon the part of the company, as they are in no way responsible for the injury. We have had no rain for several weeks, and everything is very dry. We have had but little sickness.

THE NOLAN ARMY OF DRUMMERS. The Atlanta Journal, in an editorial on the part played by drummers in our commercial life, says: "They are as essential to business as it is now carried on as are railroads. They are now counted by the hundred thousand and are found everywhere in the vanguard of progress. They are famous everywhere for their ingenuity and their liveliness. They are men of ideas and enterprise, and one seldom finds such company as the drummers. It is stated that the travelling expenses of the drummers of this country amount to more than \$900,000,000 a year; while their total salaries and commissions aggregate \$450,000,000. It is stated that at least \$750,000,000. This is an immense sum, but is small in comparison with the millions the drummers make for others. They come high, but we must have them, and every dollar that is judiciously invested in drummers comes back with great increase. The drummers have acted sensibly in perfecting State and general organizations. In this way they make their influence felt and protect their rights and privileges. By co-operative efforts they have secured just reduction in railroad rates for passengers and baggage. The interchange of a railroad time book which many of the trunk lines have adopted is due directly to the persistent efforts of the drummers. Their organization is stated respectively by all our legislative bodies from City Councils to Congress. They are increasing in numbers and influence. They have won their distinction and power on their merits and are marching on to still greater achievements."

THE STATE ANNUAL FAIR OF THE BORDER Exposition of the Carolinas will be held at Maxton, N. C. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 30th and 31st and Nov. 1st. Sent for Premium List. W. B. HARKER, Secretary and Treasurer. Dr. King's Great Peppermint Cure. Dr. King's Great Peppermint Cure is the world's best remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Sore Eyes, Stomach Troubles, Cholera, and all other ailments of the Throat, Lungs, and Stomach. It is especially adapted to cure of all Croup and Whooping Cough, and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c per large bottle. At R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

POPULIST-REFORMERS TO MEET IN RALEIGH AND ORGANIZE A STATE CLUB. The latest acquisition of the Populist-Ref. League of the State is Fair-Civil Service Examination—New Military Company—Increase in Railroad Freight—Miss Kate Boylan's Will—Law Governors—Gov. Carr's Suit Against the State Treasurer. [Star Correspondence.] RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 3. The tobacco crop in the western part of the State was damaged nearly 50 per cent. by the recent frosts. In this section nearly all the crop had been gathered, and the loss is comparatively nothing. Sales will pick up next week, beyond a doubt. Mr. Ed. Keister, treasurer of Cabarrus county and editor of the Vestibule, has issued a call for every young reformer to meet here October 25 and organize a State Reform Club. The club is to be an adjunct to the Populist party. Marshal Carroll has a letter from his representative at Wilmington, asking for instructions in regard to the vessel Commodore. Mr. Carroll put the whole matter before the Attorney General upon his arrival here, and has been expecting to hear from him ever since. Falling to get instructions from Washington Mr. Carroll wrote to District Attorney Aycock to-day asking for his advice. Mr. Carroll says he is expecting something from him, but has not heard every hour. He thinks the Commodore will be released. The latest acquisition to the ranks of Populism is Lander M. Secrest, of Union county. In his general election campaign he asked the question, can reform be expected through the Democratic party. He makes reply himself in the following rhetorical style which will be repeated to the people's breath: "No, not till corks are strung along on the equator like corks on a gill net, and the blue birds will build their nests on the North Pole at Christmas time, and the Arctic seas will turn to ice cream and the tropical waters to Democratic liquor. Wm. Conrad, Postoffice Inspector, is in the city on important business. A party in Wilson's Mills, of Union county, is opening a letter and a warrant has been issued for him. The Fair is three weeks off exactly. Many preparations are going on. Eighty-eight entries have been made in one department. The Civil Service Board was compelled to call another examination for positions in the Revenue Department, because of the fact that the application papers passed at the examination recently held. The company at Franklinton has been admitted into the State Guard and becomes a member of the First Regiment. It succeeds the company at Elizabeth City, which was disbanded. The company numbers 51 members and W. C. McGehee is captain. Uniforms and supplies were forwarded yesterday. There was a heavy shower this morning. The freight receipts of both the Seaboard and the Southern have improved wonderfully of late. The Southern is making a big bid for the Wilmington and the Board of Aldermen hold an important meeting to-morrow night. The will of the late Miss Kate Boylan was probated yesterday. The estate, which is valued at \$90,000, was divided among nearest kin. There were only thirty-two deaths in the city last month. Two of this number were from fever. Before Judge Cobb in Chambers there was argued the other day a suit brought by the Commercial & Farmers Bank and T. R. Purnell on a writ of mandamus to compel the State Treasurer to pay certain warrants issued by the Auditor to old Hoola Boom Campbell and Mr. Purnell, the attorney. Mr. Purnell argued for the plaintiff, and Guthrie for the State Treasurer. No decision has been given so far. Gov. Carr left for his country home, Braebridge, in Edgecombe county, to-day. The Alliance Fair opens at Burlington October 15, and continues through the 18th. Prizes amounting to \$1,000 are offered. There is a 2:35 trotting race, with a number of other attractions. Mr. Walter C. Felmaster and Mr. Frank Hendren, two of the recent law graduates, were admitted to the practice of law in Wake county by Judge Cable before Court adjournment. [Special Star Telegrams.] Percy Tomlinson, of Wilson Mills, a young man of good address and well-to-do family connections, was brought here this afternoon charged with breaking open a letter containing money addressed to Ashley Horne, Clayton, N. C., and placed under the watchful eye of a dollar bond. The trial takes place to-morrow. Tomlinson and his father say it is a malicious prosecution. It is learned that a train will be put on between Greensboro and Goldsboro, after Tuesday, making connection for Wilmington.

THE NOLAN ARMY OF DRUMMERS. The Atlanta Journal, in an editorial on the part played by drummers in our commercial life, says: "They are as essential to business as it is now carried on as are railroads. They are now counted by the hundred thousand and are found everywhere in the vanguard of progress. They are famous everywhere for their ingenuity and their liveliness. They are men of ideas and enterprise, and one seldom finds such company as the drummers. It is stated that the travelling expenses of the drummers of this country amount to more than \$900,000,000 a year; while their total salaries and commissions aggregate \$450,000,000. It is stated that at least \$750,000,000. This is an immense sum, but is small in comparison with the millions the drummers make for others. They come high, but we must have them, and every dollar that is judiciously invested in drummers comes back with great increase. The drummers have acted sensibly in perfecting State and general organizations. In this way they make their influence felt and protect their rights and privileges. By co-operative efforts they have secured just reduction in railroad rates for passengers and baggage. The interchange of a railroad time book which many of the trunk lines have adopted is due directly to the persistent efforts of the drummers. Their organization is stated respectively by all our legislative bodies from City Councils to Congress. They are increasing in numbers and influence. They have won their distinction and power on their merits and are marching on to still greater achievements."

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S. C. CONVENTION. DIVORCE SHALL NOT BE GRANTED FOR ANY CAUSE. The Dispensary Problem Taken Up By the Convention—The State to Have Control of the Manufacture and Sale of Alcoholic Liquors. By Telegram to the Morning Star. COLUMBIA, S. C., September 1.—After a debate, continuing all through last night's session and through nearly all of to-day, the Convention has decided that there never shall be a divorce granted in South Carolina for any cause. The vote was 80 to 40. Senator Tillman did his best to have the divorces of other States recognized in this State, but for once his appeals were heard with a deaf ear and he was voted down. The Bible was quoted very freely during the debate. The Parliamentary clunker spoke out and the session was adjourned. There was also a big fight to-day to have the Convention take a recess until January 14. This was killed. Then an effort was made to have a recess until it failed, the vote being 98 to 58. To-night the Convention devoted to the dispensary problem, taking up the motion to indefinitely postpone the day-to-day substitute which provided for the absolute incorporation of the system into the Constitution. A battle royal resulted, the advocates of the perpetuation of the system, almost overtopping the counter-argument earnestly given by Senator Tillman as to the effect of a possible decision from the United States Supreme Court that the State could not do a liquor business. After an all-night fight during which amendments and substitute amendments were voted down amidst stormy votes, the section was amended by Senator Tillman to his way of thinking, and the section was adopted at 11 o'clock in this shape, the parliamentary clunker going on it: Section 14.—In the exercise of police power the General Assembly shall have the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale and retail of alcoholic liquors or beverages within the State; the General Assembly may license persons or corporations to manufacture and sell within the State under such rules and restrictions as it deems proper; or the General Assembly may prohibit the manufacture and sale and retail of alcoholic liquors or beverages within the State; may authorize and empower State and county and municipal officers, all or either, under the authority and in the name of the State, to buy in any market outside of the State, and to transport and sell in such packages and quantities under such rules and regulations as is deemed expedient. Provided, that no license shall be granted for the sale of alcoholic liquors or beverages less than one-half pint; or to sell them between sun-down and sun-rise; or to sell them to be drunk on the premises, and

Provided, further, that the General Assembly shall not delegate the power to issue licenses to sell the same to any municipal corporation. On an amendment to prevent the State from entering into contracts with stock; Yeas, 48; Nays, 84. On an amendment to strike out all reference to the dispensary system only 24 voted for the proposition.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL. Sixty Bishops at the Triennial Conference of the Church in Minneapolis. By Telegram to the Morning Star. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Oct. 2.—The celebration of Holy Communion, with which the Triennial Conference Episcopal Church was ushered in this morning, was the most imposing ever witnessed in a church of that denomination. Sixty Bishops, with vestments of snowy white, with hoods of scarlet, purple and blue, occupied the Chancel of St. Gethsemane, brilliantly illuminated with gas and electric light, and floral offerings. The galleries were filled with the wives and daughters of the visitors. Within fifteen minutes after formal opening of the conference the delegates had been effected this afternoon, the call to arms for the prospective great battle over the revision of the constitution and canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States sounded. Rising from beside J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York financier and head of the recent bond syndicate, Dr. Eugene C. Brainerd, of New York, made the announcement that the commission appointed by the General Convention of 1893 had completed its task and a certified copy of its report had been laid upon the secretary's table. There was a note of defiance, if not of challenge in his tone as he proceeded to move a formal resolution that the report be made a special order for Thursday next, and that the constitution be in the same status, day by day, until final disposition had been made of it. Apparently taken off his guard, the opposition was about to let the resolution go without comment, but was then delegated in the rear of the church made inquiry as to whether any substantial change had been made in the report as printed and circulated. To this Dr. Brainerd gave a positive negative. But alterations had been made, he said, were purely verbal. Then Dr. Fulton, of Philadelphia, editor of the Church Standard, desired to know explicitly whether, in adopting the resolution, the Convention bound or committed itself to a full and detailed discussion of the report, or whether to-morrow or any day it could do with the document as it was. Upon this, the ruling was made by Chairman Dix, that once the report was made a special order for a fixed time, the Convention could either proceed to its consideration or dispose of it by parliamentary method. This was satisfactory to the opposition and the resolution was unanimously approved. To-morrow, according to the present program, the Convention will be called to pigeon-hole the report by referring it to the General Convention of 1898, and some fervid oratory pro and con may be expected.

Outside of this episode the proceedings of the session were of a purely routine nature. ELECTION IN GEORGIA. Black, Democrat, Defeats Watson, Populist. By Telegram to the Morning Star. AUGUSTA, GA., October 2.—The special congressional election in the 10th district, caused by resignation of J. C. Black, Dem., on account of alleged frauds, was held to-day, the two candidates being the same as last year: J. C. Black, Dem., and Thomas R. Watson, Populist. The election passed off very quietly and resulted in the re-election of Black by about 8,000 estimated majority. The new Congress will be organized on the 4th of next month. The last Legislature was enforced with satisfaction and proved the wisdom of the law. Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The State Comptroller writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures all the ailments of the chest that it cures. Signed F. W. Stevens, State Comptroller. Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free. Write to R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.

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